The Gazette *of the* STATE *of* South-Carolina,

(EXTRAORDINARY.)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1777.

Charles-Town, Nov. 12.

The friends of America are again congratulated, by the printer of this paper, upon the following very important intelligence, received late last night, by expreſs from York-Town, in Pennſylvania; which he has been favoured with this morning, and is happy in having ſo early an opportunity of laying before the Public.

YORK TOWN, Oct. 21, 1777.

"This moment the incloſed important account came "from Philadelphia."

Copy of a letter from Col. Lutterlow, Deputy Quarter-maſter General to General Mifflin, who forwarded the ſame per Expreſs to the Preſident of the Congreſs.

"*Camp, October 18, on Sunday at 3 afternoon.*

SIR,

THE important news from the Northward has already produced a very good effect. Juſt this moment we are informed, that the enemy have left German-Town, and are in full march over the Schuylkill. We detached this morning by day-break, 2000 men to reconnoitre the enemy's ſituation; but Col. Fitzgerald, who marched with them, ſent word the enemy were gone off. This corps will be able to harraſs the enemy. The whole army in conſequence of that news, had orders to march at 4 to-morrow morning, and that proviſions ſhould be ſent down immediately to the troops marched this morning. I fancy Howe will make a ſtand, in conjunction with his ſhips, near Cheſter, as he finds he cannot get his fleet up. Our forts ſtand it bravely. For him to retire in a corner, between two rivers, would be too hazardous—But that poſition maintained will keep us off, as we muſt ſi ſt croſs.

We had an expreſs from the Eaſtward, and were informed, that General Parſons is gone for New-York, and Gates to attack Clinton; ſo that we expect more good news. We fired 13 pieces of cannon yeſterday, in conſequence of our ſucceſs, in taking Burgoyne and his army. There was a ſermon preached on the occaſion. Our troops are in high ſpirits."

Our other intelligence from the ſame quarter is—That the enemy's ſhipping had not been able to make any impreſſion upon the Vaiſſeaux de-Frize in the river Delaware, or upon Fort Mifflin which covers them; and that the laſt attempt thereon was made upon the 15th, when the Roebuck and Vigilante in particular, had their hulls, &c. much ſhattered, and loſt near 300 men.—That the ſurrender of General Burgoyne and his army, was known in both camps on the 18th.—That General Sir William Howe began that very night to move his army acroſs the Schuylkill, and to withdraw from Philadelphia.—That General Waſhington, after having detached the 2000 men mentioned in the foregoing letter, marched his whole force on the 20th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, in purſuit of the fugitive.—That the laſt account received of General Sir Henry Clinton was, of his going up the river towards Albany; but he had not then heard of General Burgoyne's defeat and ſurrender.—That Generals Putnam, and Geo. Clinton were ſo ſituated on one ſide, as to be able to act in concert with General Gates on the other, ſhould Sir Henry again attempt a landing any where on the North river; but it was feared he would, as ſoon as he heard of the great Burgoyne's humiliation, ſlide down the river again.—That while Sir Henry was making his excurſion, General Parſons had advanced towards New-York, and General Spencer conducted an expedition againſt Rhode-Iſland.—That all theſe circumſtances, together with all ſupplies of proviſions to Philadelphia being cut off, were ſuppoſed to have raiſed apprehenſions in Sir William Howe, that, while he was making fruitleſs attempts on the vaiſſeaux de-frize in Delaware, he might not only loſe the city of New-York, but alſo (if he neglected to retreat in time) being himſelf into the ſame diſagreeable circumſtances with his brother Burgoyne; and that therefore he determined on ſo ſudden a retreat; either to meditate other miſchief, as ſoon as he can get out of the preſent ſcrape, or to hold the remains of his army in readineſs to embark, as ſoon as his maſter may have occaſion to order them to the defence of his European poſſeſſions—an event that does not ſeem very diſtant.

We have alſo been favoured with the following letters, viz.

Letter from Major-General Gates to the Preſident of the Congreſs.

CAMP *at Saratoga, October* 12*th*, 1777.

SIR,

I Have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your excellency with the great ſucceſs of the United States in this department.

. . . . . .

On the 7th inſtant the enemy attacked our advanced poſt upon the left, which drew on an action about the ſame time of the day, and near the ſame ſpot of ground, where that of the 19th of September was fought. From 3 o'clock in the afternoon, until almoſt night, the conflict was very warm and bloody, when the enemy, by a preciſe retreat, determined the fate of the day, leaving in our hands 8 pieces of braſs cannon, the tents and baggage of the flying army, a large quantity of fixed ammunition, a conſiderable number of wounded and priſoners, among whom are the following principal officers, Major Williams who commanded the artillery, Major Ackland who commanded the corps of grenadiers, Capt. Money quarter-maſter general, and Sir Francis Clark principal aid-de-camp to his excellency general Burgoyne. The loſs upon our ſide is not ſo conſiderable; amongſt the wounded is the gallant Major General Arnold, whoſe leg was fractured by a muſket ball, as he was forcing the enemy's breaſtwork. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the corps commanded by Col. Morgan, conſiſting of his rifflemen and the light-infantry of the army under Major Dearborne: but, it would be injuſtice to ſay, that the whole body engaged did not equally deſerve the honour and applauſe due to ſuch exalted merit. The night after the action, the enemy took poſt in the ſtrong intrenched camp upon the left. General Lincoln, whoſe diviſion was oppoſite the enemy, going in the afternoon, to direct a cannonade, to annoy their camp, received a muſket ball in his leg, which ſhattered the bone. This has deprived me of the aſſiſtance of one of the beſt of officers as well as men. His loſs, at this time, cannot be too much regretted. I am in hopes his leg may yet be ſaved.

The 8th, at midnight, the enemy quitted their intrenchments, and arrived at Saratoga.

Early in the morning of the 9th, I received the incloſed letter [*See* No. I.] from general Burgoyne, acquainting me, that he left his whole hoſpital to my protection, in which are 300 wounded officers and ſoldiers. Brigadier-general Fraſer, who commanded the flying army of the enemy, was killed on the 7th inſtant. In the morning of the 10th, I received the incloſed letter from general Burgoyne [*See* No. II.] with Lady Harriot Ackland. That morning, as ſoon as the army could be properly put in motion, I marched in purſuit of the enemy, and arrived here in the evening, and found the enemy had taken poſt upon the oppoſite ſide of the Fiſh-Kill, in an intrenched camp which they occupied upon their advancing down the country. *The enemy have burnt all the houſes before them, as they retreated. The extenſive buildings, mills, &c. belonging to Major-General Schuyler, are alſo laid in aſhes.* This *ſhameful behaviour* occaſioned my ſending a drum, with the incloſed letter [*See* No. III.] to general Burgoyne. I am happy to acquaint your excellency, that deſertion has taken a deep root in the royal army, particularly among the Germans, who come to us in ſhoals. I am ſo much preſſed on every ſide with buſineſs, that it is impoſſible for me to be more particular now: but, I hope, in a few days, to have leiſure to acquaint your excellency with every circumſtance at preſent omitted. I am, with great reſpect, &c. HORATIO GATES.

His Excellency John Hancock.

[Numb. I.]

Letter from general *Burgoyne* to General *Gates*.

SIR, *October* 8*th*, 1777.

THE ſtate of my hoſpital, makes it more adviſeable, to leave the wounded and ſick officers whom you will find in my late camp, than to tranſport them with the army. I recommend them to the protection which I feel I ſhould ſhew to an enemy in the ſame caſe. I am, ſir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

Major-general Gates. *J. Burgoyne.*

[Numb. II.]

Letter from general *Burgoyne* to General *Gates*.

SIR,

LADY Harriot Ackland, a lady of the firſt diſtinction, by family, rank, and by perſonal virtues, is under ſuch concern on account of Major Ackland, her huſband, wounded and priſoner in your hands, that I cannot refuſe her requeſt to commit her to your protection.

Whatever general impropriety there may be in perſons acting in your ſituation and mine, to ſolicit favours; I cannot ſee the uncommon perſeverance in every female grace and exaltation of character of this lady, and her very hard fortune, without teſtifying, that your attentions to her will lay me under obligations. I am, ſir,

Your obedient ſervant,

Oct. 9th, 1777. *J. Burgoyne.*

Major general Gates.

[Numb. III.]

Letter from General *Gates* to general *Burgoyne*.

SIR, *Saratoga, Oct. 12th*, 1777.

I HAD the honour to receive your excellency's letter by Lady Ackland. The reſpect due to her ladyſhip's rank, the tenderneſs due to her perſon and ſex, were alone ſufficient recommendations, to intitle her to my protection. Conſidering my preceding conduct, with reſpect to thoſe of your army whom the fortune of war has placed in my hands, I am ſurpriſed your excellency ſhould think, that I could conſider the greateſt attention to Lady Ackland in the light of an obligation.

The cruelties which mark the retreat *of your army, in* burning *the* gentlemen's *and* farmers houſes *as they paſs along, is almoſt, among civilized nations, without a precedent. They ſhould not endeavour to ruin thoſe they could not conquer. This conduct betrays more of the vindictive malice of a monk, than the generoſity of a ſoldier.*

Your friend Sir Francis Clark, by the information of Doct. Potts, the director general of my hoſpital, languiſhes under a very dangerous wound; every ſort of tenderneſs and attention is paid to him, as well as to all the wounded who have fallen into my hands, and the hoſpital which you was neceſſitated to leave to my mercy.

At the ſolicitation of Major Williams, I am prevailed upon to offer him and Major Melborn, in exchange for Col. Ethan Allen. *Your excellency's objections to my laſt propoſals, for the exchange of Col. E. Allen, I muſt conſider as trifling; as, I cannot but ſuppoſe, that the Generals of the royal armies will in equal cancers with thoſe of the Generals of the United States.*

The bearer delivers a number of letters from the officers of your army taken priſoners in the action of the 7th inſtant.

I am, Sir, your excellency's humble ſervant,

Horatio Gates.

Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne.

In CONGRESS, August 3.

WHereas there is ſtrong reaſon to apprehend, that a number of perſons, who profeſs themſelves to belong to the ſociety of people called Quakers, maintain a correſpondence and connection highly prejudicial to the public ſafety, in the reſpective ſtates of America:

RESOLVED,

That it be recommended to the executive powers of the reſpective ſtates, forthwith to apprehend and ſecure all perſons, as well among the people called Quakers, as others, who have in their general conduct and converſation, evidenced a diſpoſition inimical to the cauſe of America; and that the perſons ſo ſeized, be confined in ſuch places, and treated in ſuch manner, as ſhall be conſiſtent with their reſpective characters, and the ſecurity of their perſons.

That the records and papers of the *Meetings of Sufferings* in the reſpective States, be forthwith ſecured and carefully examined; and that ſuch parts of them as may be of a political nature, be forthwith tranſmitted to Congreſs.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, Oct. 6, 1777.

RESOLVED,

THAT ſo much of the reſolution of the 23d day of March 1776, as directs, that the wages of ſeamen and mariners taken on board Britiſh merchant veſſels, be paid and deducted out of the prize money, be repealed and made null and void.

RESOLVED,

That all maſters, officers, and mariners, and all ſubjects of the king of Great-Britain, taken on board any prize made by any continental veſſel of war, be hereafter conſidered as priſoners of war, and treated as ſuch; and that the ſeamen and mariners of ſuch prize be confined in the gaols or other ſecure place in the ſtate to which the prize ſhall be carried; and it is recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to conſider and treat all captains, officers, and mariners, and all ſubjects of the king of Great-Britain, taken on board any prize made by any veſſel fitted out by, or carried into, any ſtate, by any privateer or letter of marque as priſoners of war.

RESOLVED,

That it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, to paſs laws, declaring, that any perſon, his aider or abettor, who ſhall wilfully and maliciouſly burn or deſtroy, or attempt or conſpire to burn or deſtroy, any magazine of proviſions, or military or naval ſtores, belonging to the United States; or if any maſter, officer, ſeaman, mariner, or other perſon, intruſted with the navigation or care of any continental veſſels, ſhall wilfully and maliciouſly burn or deſtroy any ſuch veſſel, or ſhall wilfully betray, or voluntarily yield or deliver, or attempt and conſpire to betray, yield, or deliver ſuch veſſel to the enemies of the United States, ſuch perſon, his aider or abettor, on legal conviction thereof, ſhall ſuffer death without benefit of clergy.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

All printers are deſired to inſert and continue the foregoing reſolutions in their public news papers at leaſt ſix months.

In CONGRESS, Oct. 14, 1777.

WHereas the Britiſh nation have received into their ports, and condemned in their courts of admiralty, as lawful prize, ſeveral veſſels and their cargoes belonging to theſe ſtates, which the maſters and mariners in breach of the truſt and confidence repoſed in them, have betrayed and delivered to the officers of the Britiſh crown;

RESOLVED THEREFORE,

That any veſſel or cargo, the property of any Britiſh ſubject, not an inhabitant of Bermuda or any of the Bahama iſlands, brought into any of the ports or harbours of any of theſe United States, by the maſter or mariners, ſhall be adjudged lawful prize, and divided among the captors, in the ſame proportion as if taken by any continental veſſel of war. *Extract from the minutes.*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

OCTOBER 15.

ORDERED, That the Committee of Commerce take effectual meaſures to make the forgoing reſolution as public as poſſible.

By the ſame expreſs we learn, that the Hon. Robert Howe (now here) and alſo Brigadier-General M'Dougall, are promoted to the rank of Major-Generals; and that William Maſſey, Eſq; is appointed Deputy Muſter-Maſter General of the continental troops in this ſtate and that of Georgia.

We had almoſt forgot to mention, that upon Lord Howe ſending to the Commodore of the Continental ſhips of war and gallies in the river Delaware, demanding a ſurrender, and promiſing not only Pardon, but Liberty, the American naval commander's anſwer, was, "That "he would endeavour to merit his lordſhip's good opi-"nion, by behaving like a brave officer, and defending "the river to the laſt extremity."

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Eſq; Preſident and Commander in Chief of* SOUTH-CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS it is expedient and neceſſary, to prevent the Exportation of HEMP and SALT: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Privy Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, prohibiting, and I do hereby accordingly prohibit, the exportation of Hemp and Salt, from any port or place within this State to any other State, for the ſpace of *Two* Months next enſuing the date hereof.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid State, at Charles-Town, this Sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven.

J. RUTLEDGE.

By his Excellency's Command,

JOHN HUGER, Secretary.

SHIP and BUTTER BISKETS are made and sold in any quantities, at my house, nearly opposite the Play-house, in Old Church-Street.

WILLIAM BINNIE.

TAKEN away from before Mr. Philip Tidyman's door, in Broad-Street, on Monday or Tuesday last,

A Philadelphia-made Cart.

Whoever will return it, or inform the subscriber where it is, so that he may have it again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

THOMAS BOURKE.

To be sold by Public Sale,

Before the Exchange, on Thursday the 27th of November inst. at twelve o'clock at noon,

THAT well settled Rice Plantation, situate on the East-side of the Round O Savanna, in St. Bartholomew's parish, containing 960 odd acres large measure, formerly purchased of Capt. William Hambletch, and is now an excellent range for cattle, &c. having a good road both to the church and to a landing: The distance to Ponpon church being bring nine miles, and, thirteen to Jacksonborough landing.—The rice land is under good dams, and has a great command of water, having a reservoir belonging thereto, which is sufficient to flow the different fields at pleasure; with a quantity of high land for corn or indico, and is now under good fence, being planted the last season. On the premises is a dwelling house, kitchen, barn and negro houses, with a rice machine, two sets of indico vats, pumps, &c. complete, all new the last season.

Any person inclinable to purchase the said plantation, before the day appointed for sale, must treat with the subscriber, at her plantation at the Round O.

ANN BEATTY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and acquaintance of his having declined business with Messr. Valk and Wayne, purposing to follow

The Factorage and Commission Businesses in general,

and hopes to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him. Any letters directed to him at Mr. William Cunnington's in Tradd-street, or at his house in Friend-street, will be duly attended to. AUDEON ST. JOHN.

Goose-Creek, Oct. 23.

I Am informed of a dark Bay Gelding, 13 hands high, branded on the off shoulder and rump M, with a white snip on his nose, and white feet.

Likewise of a light Grey Gelding, about thirteen hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder Y, both paces and trots. The Owners may prove their properties before

HENRY SMITH.

A Gentleman wishes to be accommodated with board and lodging in a private family. Enquire of the Printer.

ON Saturday night the 4th instant, between the hours of nine and ten, as the subscriber was on the road opposite William Burrows, Esqr's plantation, he was beset by two white men, who, after using him very roughly, took from him a small pocket book, in which was a forty shilling bill of old currency, pasted on paper, which appeared to have been taken out of a school boy's copy book: The bill was deficient in the middle from top to bottom, about the breadth of a letter, the two quarters to the right not close, and the device corner deficient.——My sole purpose in advertising is, to put people on their guard against such villains.

JOSEPH ROPER.

STrayed or Stolen, out of the Rev. Mr. Purcel's stable on Harleston's Green, in the night time, in September last, a small, sprightly bay Horse, about seven years old, canters and trots, is between 12 and 13 hands high, and branded on the mounting buttock, J. P. Whosoever delivers the said stray to Alexander Hume, or William Doussaint, in Charles-Town, shall receive a reward of Ten Pounds.

STrayed or Stolen from the subscriber, A Bay Horse, about 12 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder WW, and I. P. on the mounting buttock, with two white feet and a white snip on his nose, and is about 9 years old. Whoever will bring the said Horse to me, in Charles-Town, shall receive Twenty Pounds reward, to be paid by me SAMUEL PERRY.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Esq; President and Commander in Chief of* SOUTH-CAROLINA;

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by suffering strangers to pass without examination, a dangerous correspondence may be carried on with the enemies of the United states; and it is the indispensible duty of Government to prevent such correspondence, by the most effectual means: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of the Privy Council, to issue this proclamation, requiring, and I do hereby require, all persons, not residents or inhabitants of the State, who have arrived in this town within one month last past, and are now here, to repair to the Secretary's Office, and enter their names in a book to be there kept for that purpose; at the same time producing proper passes, or giving satisfactory proof of their being well affected to the Liberties of America, on or before Saturday the fifth Day of July instant: And I do also, with the advice and consent aforesaid, require all persons, not residents or inhabitants of the State, who shall hereafter come to this town either by land or water, to repair to the said office, make the same entry, and produce the like passes or proof, within forty-eight hours after their arrival here: In default whereof, they will be apprehended for examination, and, unless thereupon acquitted from suspicion of holding principles injurious to the Rights of America, or of being spies, or persons whose going at large may be prejudicial to the State, treated as such, according to the circumstances of their respective cases. And it being expected, that all friends to their country, particularly those in public stations, will give due notice and information of such as shall not comply with these requisitions; for the more ready discovery and detection of them, the book to be kept as aforesaid, for the purpose above-mentioned, will be open for inspection, at office hours, without fee or reward.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal, at Charles-Town, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. J. RUTLEDGE.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN HUGER, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

PARAGRAPH of an ORDNANCE passed by the General Assembly of the State of South-Carolina, on the 14th Day of February, 1777.

AND whereas some evil minded Persons, inimical to the Liberties of the United States of America, have endeavoured to depreciate the Bills of Credit of this State; To prevent which, *Be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any Person, within this State, shall attempt to depreciate or undervalue any of the Bills of Credit aforesaid, by offering, demanding, or receiving more, in any of the said Bills, in Exchange for Spanish milled Dollars, or other Coins of Gold or Silver, or Bullion, at the Value, in Proportion to Dollars, at which they pass in this State, or at which they are or may be fixed by the Congress of the United States of America; or by offering, demanding, or receiving, directly or indirectly, a greater Sum, in any of the said Bills, for any Houses, Lands, Goods or Commodities whatsoever, than the same could be purchased at, of the same Person or Persons, in Gold or Silver Money; or whoever shall sell, or offer to sell, House, Land, or any Kind of Commodity for Specie, and shall refuse to sell and dispose of the same, for any of the said Bills; every such Person so offending, shall forfeit the full Value of the Money so exchanged, or the Houses, Lands, Goods or Commodities so sold, or offered to Sale; one Half to the Use of this State, and the other Half to any Person who shall sue for and prosecute the same to Effect, to be recovered by Bill or Plaint, in Court of Record in this State.

Published by Order of the General Assembly,
PETER TIMOTHY, C. G. A.

THOMAS JONES hereby requests all those indebted to him, on open account, to settle the same, before the first of January next, and those by bond or note, upwards of a year due, to pay at least the interest by the same time; and acquaints such as do not comply with this request, that his next application will be by an attorney at law, which, as it will be disagreeable, he hopes will be prevented: But should that not be the case, thinks the indulgence already given will justify his taking that method. He also acquaints those who are indebted to Edward Hunter deceased, that there is a necessity for collecting those debts as soon as possible, and that Mr. John Cox will receive the money of, and give discharges to, such as chuse to pay before the first day of March next, when all the remaining debts will be put into the hands of an attorney for recovery.

RUN away from my plantation in Saint Mark's parish, a negro man named London, a bricklayer by trade: he did formerly belong to the late Mr. Thomas Kite, deceased, and served his time to Mr. Holbeck in Charles-Town, where he has worked ever since, until lately, and where he is well known: As he has lately been frequently seen in town, I have reason to believe, that he is harboured by some person in it.—— Whoever will apprehend the said negro man London, and deliver him to me, or the Warden of the Workhouse, shall receive Ten Pounds reward. And any person who will give me information, by whom he is harboured or employed, shall receive Twenty Pounds, upon conviction of the offender.

THOMAS FARR.

Lately published, and may be had at *Timothy's* Printing-Office, and of Mr. Wells on the Bay.

NABOTH's VINEYARD,

A SERMON,

On the present Situation of Affairs,

From the following Words:

"*Naboth said unto Ahab, the Lord forbid me, that I "should give the Inheritance of my Fathers unto "thee.*" 1 Kings 21, iii.

Preached at the Parish Church of St. Philip, Charles-Town, on Sunday, June 1, 1777,

By the Rev. JOHN LEWIS,

Rector of Stono, and Chaplain to Capt. JOHN HUGER's *Company of Volunteers.*

ABSTRACT of an ACT passed the 23d Day of December, 1776, enabling the Commissioners of the Treasury to take up Money on Interest, for the Use of this State, at Seven per Cent. per Annum; and of another Act for altering and amending the same, passed the 28th of Jan. 1777.

THESE Acts authorise and impower the Commissioners of the Treasury to take up, upon Loan, the Sum therein mentioned, for the Use of this State, from any Person or Persons, Company or Body Corporate, willing to lend the same, within Six Months from the said 23th Day of January, in any Sum or Sums of Money, not less than One Thousand Pounds at a Time, on Interest, at the Rate of Seven per Centum per Annum; for the Repayment whereof and the Interest, the Public Treasury is made liable, and the Faith of the State pledged: which Sums, so lent, may be demanded, and shall be repaid, at the Expiration of Twelve Months from the Day of depositing the same in the Treasury, with the Interest thereon; and at all Times after, on Three Months previous Notice given to the Commissioners of the Treasury by the Party demanding the same; and for which Sums the Commissioners shall give to the respective Lenders, Certificates specifying the Lender's Name, and extending to his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, the Sums lent, the Times when lent, when to be paid, and the Rate of Interest; which Certificates shall be transferable by a short Memorandum on the Back thereof under the Hand and Seal of the Owner, in the Presence of one or more Witnesses. And in Cases where Money shall be deposited in the Treasury for a longer Term than one Year, the Interest is directed to be paid annually. The Treasurers may repay any of the said Sums so lent after the Twelve Months, on giving Three Months previous Notice to the Party who lent the same.

Published by Order of the General Assembly,
PETER TIMOTHY, C. G. A.

Charles-Town: Printed by Peter Timothy.